



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY

(DERBYSHIRE)

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1963

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY
(DERBYSHIRE)

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Chairman of the Council: Councillor E. Walters, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. W. Gadsby, C.C.

Public Health Committee:

Chairman: Councillor W. H. E. Williams.

Members: All members of the Council.

Public Health Staff:

Medical Officer of Health:

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RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ripley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1963.

When considering the work of an Urban District Public Health Department it is perhaps easy to remember that the Council is responsible for matters affecting the environment in which people live. The County Council and others are responsible for the more personal Health services.

These functions are interdependent. Lack of suitable accommodation means that hospitals are used more often, Local Authority residential accommodation is needed more often for the older people and home services meet difficulties.

The Council is very interested in improving houses and bringing modern amenities into the houses of the people. The Chief Public Health Inspector has been very energetic in this matter, with the result that much information has been circulated. As he points out in his report the 1961 Census has shown us how much work is needed in this field and that really determined efforts are needed.

The flats for older people have met a long felt need. These smaller, compact units of accommodation are very useful and will never be without tenants.

That end product of the housewife's chores, sewage, still requires adequate means of disposal. Paper work continues on the new scheme.

The diseases affected by cigarette smoking and domestic smoke continue, but there is much greater general knowledge of them even if the will to prevent is weak.

The report indicates many fields for more action.

During the year the interest and support of the Council has been most stimulating.

My thanks to the General Practitioners of the district for their help and co-operation during the year.

Many other people have been of assistance and have shown their interest in various ways.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. WEYMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

The statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ripley supplies a weekly return, giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance, in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

POPULATION

The estimated population of the Urban District at 30th June, 1963, was given by the Registrar General as 17,760. This is an increase of 60 from the estimate made at the same time in 1962.

The estimated annual population for the last 10 years are given in Table 4.

BIRTHS

262 live births were registered in 1963, giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 14.8.

This is lower than the rate for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

INFANT MORTALITY

3 Infant Deaths were recorded, 2 occurring under the age of 4 weeks.

These figures both give death rates per thousand live births lower than those for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

STILL BIRTHS

The 7 still births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 26.0.

This is higher than the rate for England and Wales. (See Summary of Statistics).

PERINATAL MORTALITY

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 8, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 29.7.

The following table gives the figures for the last five years.

Year	Number	Rate per thousand live and still births	Rate for England and Wales
1959	14	52.4	34.2
1960	11	44.5	32.9
1961	8	30.3	32.2
1962	8	34.4	30.8
1963	8	29.7	29.3

DEATHS

198 deaths were registered. This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 11.1 which, after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.06 is 11.8.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

Deaths from Individual Diseases

The 198 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System

104 deaths occurred in this group, 57 males and 47 females. Numbers 17-21 inclusive in Table 5 make up this number, which is over 50% of the total deaths recorded.

36 were due to coronary disease, 27 to other heart disease, 30 to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 11 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

Cancer

36 deaths occurred in this group 22 men and 14 women. (See Table 5).

The death rate of the population from Cancer is lower than the rate for England and Wales. (See Summary of Statistics).

Pneumonia and Bronchitis

There were 15 deaths from pneumonia and 13 from bronchitis.

Tuberculosis

There was one death from non-respiratory tuberculosis. This occurred in a man.

Accidents

5 persons died following accidents.

A young man died as a result of a motor-cycle accident. 2 women died as a result of falls. A woman of 39 died as a result of burns due to the use of paraffin to light a coal fire. The other a woman of 40 died as a result of poisoning.

Suicide

A man of 71 committed suicide by coal-gas poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

418 cases of infectious disease were notified.

The incidence of individual diseases was: Measles 365, Pneumonia 37, Scarlet Fever 6, Erysipelas 4, Dysentery 2, and Tuberculosis 4.

Tables 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 give details of age and sex distribution and seasonal incidence of these diseases.

Measles.

365 cases were notified.

The majority of cases occurred in the Spring in children under the age of 10 years and was closely associated with similar outbreaks in adjoining areas.

See Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Pneumonia

37 cases were notified.

These were spread over the whole year and occurred in both young and old.

Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Dysentery

2 cases were notified. One case became infected in an outbreak in another district. In the other case no pathogenic organisms were found by the Public Health Laboratory and no source of infection is known.

Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Tuberculosis

4 new cases were notified.

All four cases were of a respiratory type and occurred in men of middle age.

Tables 6 and 7.

Whooping Cough

No cases were notified.

During the last five years 45 cases were notified, this compares very favourably with the previous five years, when 260 cases were notified. Whooping Cough vaccine was used more frequently in the latter period and these figures may show the advantages of this—in fewer cases.

SERVICES FOR OLDER PEOPLE

Laundry Service for Foul Linen

There is no special service yet available in the District. Every now and again a case comes to notice where relatives are worn out trying to help a person. Finally, the lack of such a service requires removal of the person to hospital. Equipment is to be installed at Ripley Clinic for this service. We hope it will operate in the near future.

Chiropody Service

This service is carried out at the County Clinic and is run by the County Council. The older people are most grateful for this service.

Meals on Wheels Service

This service continues as a result of co-operation by many people. Our thanks to all those involved who make it possible, in particular to the Women's Voluntary Service.

Persons in Need of Care and Attention—National Assistance Act, 1948-1957

There was no need for removal of persons under the provisions of this Act.

Designing for Disabled, Old or Ill

The recent issue of a manual, "Designing for the Disabled," containing details required by those involved in producing accommodation for people likely to be disabled, brings to mind a number of problems.

If the age of 65 is taken as the dividing line between old and young, it is clear that those under 65 will be fitter than those over 65.

As years accumulate disabilities become more obvious and there is more difficulty in overcoming them.

More people live to greater ages. Medical science finds it possible to produce more ways of preventing or reducing disability. More people with disabilities survive and also live longer.

It is not possible to say how many units of accommodation are required for this or that kind of disability or age group.

It is much better to say that what is safe and useful for a person with a disability is also safe and useful for other people.

Some specialised equipment is only needed for some types of disabled persons.

Generally, however, a doorway wide enough for a wheel chair is wide enough for a pram and will also enable furniture to be moved easily.

A lavatory with adequate room for a wheel chair and a small wash basin is far more useful and safe hygienically than a lavatory in which it is almost impossible for a large sized person to close the door and sit down.

Some kitchen lay-outs appear to be the result of the builder, having finished creating a "box," saying to the plumber "fit the kitchen in here."

The cooker may be placed behind the door or directly beside the sink. There is only one draining board. Ignorance of the basic elements of hygiene are demonstrated day after day. Dwellings dangerous both to fit and disabled people are seen.

All units of accommodation must be designed to a "safe" standard. Some interchange of accommodation must take place as people grow older. Unfortunately "full" use of accommodation, coupled with modern design, leaves little room for accumulation of possessions or hobbies.

Lavatory Design

This was considered. Hospitals use wheeled lavatory chairs and bedpans become used less frequently.

It is reasonable that this use will spread into the homes of handicapped or disabled persons.

It is, therefore, necessary to consider whether lavatory arrangements should not be designed to allow this. Handles to grasp should be fixed to ease movement. Door arrangements are often inconvenient.

Lavatory seats have become lower. This is a disadvantage to some of the disabled persons.

Reasonable lavatory space will give easier access in illness or disability and the future wheeled lavatory chair can be accommodated.

In addition as one studies family hygiene one becomes more worried about the absence of washing facilities in the lavatory compartment. Can this be one of the reasons for family outbreaks of diarrhoea. Hand washing is neglected, with the result that door handles become contaminated with organisms awaiting the next hand.

Would adequate washing facilities in the lavatory compartment help to cut down family outbreaks of diarrhoea or are families generally careless or is infection spread between members of the family in many other ways.

COLD INJURY (Accidental Hypothermia)

Much interest has been shown, in the last few years, in the risks of injury, particularly to babies and old people from cold.

Frostbite is dramatic, but there is a much commoner danger from periods of exposure to low temperatures.

This cold injury, which can lead to death, results from such exposures. It is more common during the winter months.

The cold, draughty and sometimes damp English bedroom has much to answer for.

Cold injury is likely to affect those who are unable to help themselves. As a result it means that all who have to care for babies, older people and those in poor health should make sure that chilling of the body does not occur.

Consider the effect of a cold, draughty bedroom on a baby lying in a bed in which it has passed urine. Think, too, of a similar situation when old people have difficulty in controlling their urine at night.

All that is required to prevent the condition is a reasonable room temperature **day** and **night**. A temperature of 65°F is suggested.

Very few bedrooms are anywhere near this temperature during many winter nights. This applies to bedrooms in new houses as well as old.

Modern techniques enable radiators to be supplied from back boilers.

I would recommend anyone considering erecting a new house, bungalow or flat to consider whether the design they have is really up to modern standards if it does not have some form of central heating. This should be considered in connection with alterations to properties.

WATER SUPPLIES

These are maintained by the South Derbyshire Water Board. The average consumption over the whole area of the Board is 32 gallons per head per day.

The area includes rural and urban districts.

Water samples taken by the Board continue to be satisfactory. I am indebted to the Engineer to the Board for informing me of the results of the samples.

Swimming Baths

There is no swimming bath in the Urban District. Consideration is being given to this.

CREMATION

It is interesting to note the growth of this method of disposal. The following national figures are relevant:—

In Great Britain

In 1954 there were 125,521 cremations, representing 22.29% of all deaths.

In 1962 there were 240,589 cremations, representing 38.7% of all deaths.

In 1954 there were 72 crematoria. In 1962 there were 172 crematoria.

It is common practice to have a service in the local church and then to proceed to the crematorium for the final service.

The above figures indicate some reduction in the demand for plots at cemeteries. But cemeteries still need to be kept in order and at times extended.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE

The office of the Medical Officer of Health at Alfreton serves Ilkeston Borough Council and Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley Urban District Councils. In addition, the Medical Officer is also an Assistant County Medical Officer with the Derbyshire County Council.

Each District is dealt with entirely separately. This combination of posts is an ideal one. It presents many opportunities for liaison and co-operation.

I have to thank the County Medical Officer and the many members of his Staff who have helped and advised me during the year. The pleasant relationship existing is much appreciated and helps a great deal in our mutual interests.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The schemes for protection are organised by the County Council and carried out by their Staff and the General Practitioners.

The District Council supports these schemes with posters and discussions.

It is part of my duty to authenticate the signature of the general practitioner on International Certificates of Vaccination. At one time many of these certificates were incorrectly filled in and had to be returned. This is a rare occurrence now, although a few are returned. It would be wrong to allow an intending traveller to find himself in difficulties because of bad form filling by other people.

Travellers Abroad

Comment is made each year on the need for travellers to ensure that they are properly protected against disease before venturing abroad. This information is issued with a person's passport. Protection for the family seems an obvious step to take.

There is no doubt that travellers do pick up infections abroad. These are often dealt with by medicines taken abroad, bought abroad or supplied by a friend. Unless a person is really ill no investigation is carried out.

The result is that holiday makers may bring home infections, such as paratyphoid, and pass them on to friends.

Food handlers who contact diarrhoea or stomach upsets whilst on holiday abroad are strongly advised to have a check up on return home to avoid any danger of spreading infection when back at work. The Medical Officer of Health will always be glad to make arrangements if the family doctor or person desires it.

FOOD POISONING

No cases of food poisoning were reported in the District.

CLEAN AIR

Bronchitis

The following report was presented to the Public Health Committee and is so important that it is repeated here.

The standing Medical Advisory Committee (Scotland) set up a Sub-Committee to report on Bronchitis in Scotland and to suggest means which might be taken to deal with the problem.

In a preface to the report of the Sub-Committee the Standing Medical Advisory Committee state:—

“The Standing Medical Advisory Committee were so impressed by the evidence presented in this Report that they wish to emphasise the importance of atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking as the principal preventable causes of chronic bronchitis. The Committee believe that immediate action ought to be taken to deal with both of these causes.”

Bronchitis is even more of a problem in England than in Scotland as the following table taken from the above report shows.

Bronchitis death rate among males in certain countries expressed as a percentage of the rate in Scotland in 1958.

	All ages	55-60 years
England and Wales	144	98
Norway	7	3
Denmark	9	3
Belgium	38	23
France	9	3
U.S.A. (White)	5	3

Two paragraphs under the heading “Prevention” are of concern to us.

“We believe that the greatest contribution to the control of this disease is to be made by the elimination of atmospheric pollution and by effective measures against cigarette smoking. The achievement of these objectives would produce far-reaching improvements in health. We believe that a major reduction in cigarette smoking would greatly reduce the incidence of chronic bronchitis.”

“We have noted with interest the attempts which are being made by local authorities to promote clean air in Scotland. The evidence incriminating atmospheric pollution is compelling and there can be no doubt that the freeing of the air of the products of combustion, both visible and invisible, is likely to play a significant part in reducing the prevalence of this disease. This programme should be pursued with the greatest energy.”

All these points strongly support a policy of clean air in Scotland and should be even more strongly made in England where the "English Disease" causes so much more distress and disability.

Smoking and Health

Two major reports have now been published. The first one by the Royal College of Physicians in this country underlined the connection between cigarette smoking and health. This was in 1962 and has been the basis of considerable health education. Whilst the money and effort spent in this way bears no relationship to that spent by the cigarette salesmen, it has had a considerable effect.

Most doctors have given up smoking cigarettes. Many other people have done so and many others have tried to do so.

There is knowledge now that there is a relationship between cigarette smoking and ill-health.

The report on Smoking and Health produced by the United States Public Health Services became available early in 1964. It contains a great deal of detail and again there is no doubt about the relationship between cigarette smoking and ill-health.

In America, expressed in percentage form, Coronary Artery disease, the leading cause of death in that country, "the death rate is 70% higher for cigarette smokers. For Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema which are among the leading causes of severe disability the death rate for cigarette smokers is 580% higher than for non-smokers. For Lung Cancer, the most frequent site of Cancer in men, the death rate is nearly 1,000% higher."

One of our great problems, as always in Health Education, is to translate knowledge into action. It is not unusual to find that a parent knows perfectly well what needs to be done but never does it.

Proposed changes in habits need time and need continuous pressure.

In addition if adequate motivation can be given it will occur more rapidly.

People will cling to old and dangerous habits in spite of "common sense."

It is interesting to note that there are many people who accept changes all their lives. Others seem to resist any sort of change.

Are we up against a problem in that people are just like this and that we must accept the situation and see people dying unnecessarily and stupidly?

There is no doubt that some will die unnecessarily, perhaps like some of those road victims whom the Chief Constable of Derbyshire describes in his Accident Reports as running on to the road "heedless" of traffic.

But what of the others. We must redouble our efforts in schools and in all other places to see that the information is taken in and reasons for taking action must be given.

It is not unusual to note that people in low income groups seem to be endlessly smoking cigarettes. It is noted that smoking cigarettes is more prevalent in less bright children.

What can we do about this ?

Domestic Smoke Pollution

Progress in clearing the air is slow. But the support of members of the Council encourages us to try and find our way through the difficulties placed in the way of those who wish to make progress. There is still a hope that one year the snow will be around "white" and crisp and even.

The availability of smokeless fuel supplies have been a source of considerable worry to many people interested in clearing the air. Unfortunately one has to depend on the vagaries of various marketing organisations for assurance of supplies. Policies may change over-night. Under Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 63/69 arrangements can be made to use any suitable smokeless fuel. The householder is not so likely to be at the mercy of increasing prices if there is choice between the products of various organisations.

The habits of some dealers of storing fuel, particularly coke, in the open and selling it wet is very poor salesmanship.

It is quite clear that clean air is coming regardless of opposition. Many people go ahead and install efficient appliances without waiting for Council action. They know these appliances are more efficient and will give better service. As a result they will not put up with fuel which is not up to standard and will change to something else.

The English still seem to live in a world where a smoky fire flickers in a primitive draughty old cave. Because there are so many caves illness comes often and stays longer.

Whilst we accent the health aspect the most obvious one of dirt, no-one comments on. We have had the dirtiest winter for years. There has been little rain to wash away the accumulated deposits on pavements, roads and back-yards. Gloom is made gloomier by smoke haze accumulating and becoming thicker.

It is pleasant to know that there are people who want to clean out their caves and live in a clean town.

HEALTH EDUCATION

There were no changes in the arrangements to give publicity to the major health topics. Poster boards, exhibitions at the County Clinic and publicity in various ways all underline the way to good health.

Many discussions take place at Health Committee level. The Press are most helpful in giving information about health matters.

FOOD HYGIENE

There is a great need for much more education in food hygiene and in supervised handling of food whilst training.

The expert knowledge is in the Health Department and this needs to be disseminated much more often.

I am sure that low standards in the home contribute to an untold number of household diarrhoeal outbreaks and stomach upsets. The trained salesman or saleswoman in the shop could teach his or her customers much more on how to handle food and help us all to a cleaner way of life.

Food is generally undated or has a peculiar code to indicate the date. How much better if date of manufacture or production with recommended expiry date were printed plainly on the container. Some containers may stay in the householders food store for years with often inevitable deterioration.

SUPERANNUATION AND SICK PAY MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

These examinations are carried out to determine whether a person is able to give reasonable service on medical grounds.

Many fit people are seen and it is a pleasure to see them entering the service of the Council.

It is not unusual, however, to find some condition which requires treatment.

The most obvious is the labourer who has a hernia. In another District recently such a person was found who was required to lift paving stones.

Occasional raised blood pressure and over-weight calls for a reference to the family doctor.

Sometimes defective eye-sight requires spectacles.

The standard of dental care is sometimes appalling.

Many of the minor conditions do not affect the capacity to work but if not attended to may cause difficulty in the future. The opportunity is taken to give any useful health advice and for a friendly discussion.

HOME SAFETY

The Alferton and Ripley Home Safety Committee meets every two months alternately at Ripley and Alferton.

It is financed by a grant from both Ripley and Alferton Councils and another from the County Council.

Members of the Committee come from voluntary organisations, Gas and Electricity Boards and the Fire Service. Each of the authorities also have members.

Many interesting discussions occur at the meetings. All members bringing up points for consideration.

The Report of the Working Party of the Royal College of Surgeons on Accident Prevention and Life Saving was welcomed.

The recommendation that training in life saving and resuscitation techniques should start at about nine years of age was noted with interest.

In view of the opening of new swimming baths at Alferton and the planning of a bath for Ripley these matters are needing consideration.

S.O.S. Cards for display in the windows by persons requiring assistance who are otherwise unable to call attention have been reprinted. This is now a more prominent card in colour which attracts attention and should be more helpful.

The real reason behind these cards is to encourage a person to make some arrangement in case of accident or illness. Many older people do not like to face up to this possibility.

Adequate preparation may mean rapid treatment and a return to normal life much sooner than if there is delayed treatment.

The members of the Committee take back information and comments to their organisations. Talks and film shows can be arranged. Many thanks are due to members who help in this.

TOILET HYGIENE

It has been discovered that an aerosol spray may be formed when a W.C. is flushed. This spray can contain bacteria from faeces or urine. It can be distributed to all parts of the toilet compartment. It has been distributed to all parts even with the lid down.

It seems likely that this distribution might be reduced, if not stopped, if the rubber buffers now fixed underneath all seats raising them $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the basin were removed or replaced by a continuous buffer. This space, reminiscent

of war-time all round fire, is ideal for dissemination of organisms and smell.

The rubber buffers no doubt originated as a result of the polite notice in railway trains, "Gentlemen please raise the seat," with the result that the following lady dropped it.

Apart from this discovery it should not be long before W.C.'s are re-designed to avoid any possibility of aerosol spray or splashing.

It is necessary to consider whether washing facilities should be available within the toilet compartment.

Soiling of fingers must be the most common and easiest way to carry organisms out of lavatories. If washing facilities are not immediately available all clothing, knobs and handles might be contaminated.

No toilet is ever cleaned and sterilised after each person has left, although this is ideal.

To reduce the possibility of contamination it is necessary to suggest the installation of proper hand washing facilities with each toilet compartment. There should be supplied thermostatically controlled water from a spray tap, operated by a pedal. The flushing apparatus should be operated by a pedal.

Thus tap and chains are eliminated, infected sources for the next visitor to pick up organisms.

Toilet facilities should be adequate for maximum use. This is rare in places of feeding (banquets, official occasions, etc.). Unless they are adequate many people, even if trained to do so, will not wash their hands before feeding.

It is of little use complaining that people do not wash their hands after using the toilet if facilities are inadequate, non-existent or in variable supply.

Toilet compartments have been in use on trains and in aircraft for many years.

In view of the possible contamination in toilet units is it wise, as one Local Authority has done, to give free use of washing facilities in the toilet to market stallholders who sell food some distance away and then consider this adequate provision of washing facilities?

As long as washing facilities are available somewhere everyone seems happy. The word "adjacent" is often used, but is as useful as the word "contiguous" was in the provision of sanitation by improvement grants.

The following extracts from publications indicate a lack of design standard:—

(a) Ministry of Housing and Local Government booklet, "Homes for Today and Tomorrow," page 35, "Water closets should be provided as follows: (d) where a separate W.C. does not adjoin a bathroom it must contain a wash basin."

(b) Ministry of Health booklet on "Clean Catering" states: "There should be fully equipped wash hand basins within compartments containing sanitary conveniences or close to them" (page 9).

(c) Ministry of Health—Hospital Building Notes No. 4—Ward Units—page 5 (g), W.C.'s: "Each W.C. compartment should include or have adjacent a lavatory basin."

(d) Ministry of Health—Hospital Building Notes No. 2—Accommodation for Nursing Staff, page 6 and following pages. Diagrams show some W.C.'s with basins in the compartment and some without.

We have been dirty for years and most of us have now obtained resistance to many organisms. Should we have to depend on being fortunate enough to obtain this resistance and if this fails hope that some kind family doctor will fill us up with some antibiotics.

One dreams of toilet compartments which sterilise themselves after each user has left. But until then let us try and design compartments which will reduce infection to a minimum.

After all, if hands are contaminated they contaminate washing facilities outside in the main part of the lavatory if they are provided there.

The slogan, "Now wash your hands," should be printed on every sheet of toilet paper.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

General Statistics

Area in Acres	5,411
Population (estimated)	17,760
Population per Acre	3.28
Number of Inhabited Houses	6,029
Rateable Value (as at 31st March, 1964)	£479,645
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,939
Live Births registered	262
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	4.2
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	14.8
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.07)	15.8
Birth Rate, England and Wales	18.2

Still Births registered	7
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	26.0
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	17.3
Deaths registered	198
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	11.1
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.06)	11.8
Death Rate, England and Wales	12.2
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0.28
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	3
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	11.4
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	20.9
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age	3
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate	11.9
Infant Deaths (Illegitimate) under 1 year of age	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	2
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	7.6
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales	14.2
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age)	1
Early Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births	3.8
Perinatal Deaths (still births and deaths under 1 week of age)	8
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	29.7
Death Rate per 1,000 population from:	
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales	0.056
Tuberculosis, other forms	0.056
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales	0.007
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.394
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0.519
Cancer, other forms	1.632
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales	1.658

TABLE 1

BIRTHS									
				Legitimate			Illegitimate		
Births				M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live	...	...	...	122	129	251	7	4	11
Still	...	...	...	2	4	6	1	—	1

TABLE 2

STILL BIRTHS—1953-1963

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1953	7	25.1
1954	6	23.6
1955	8	31.4
1956	8	26.4
1957	4	14.7
1958	8	29.4
1959	10	37.4
1960	8	32.4
1961	7	26.5
1962	5	21.3
1963	7	26.0

TABLE 3

INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY

Legitimate				Illegitimate		
Infant Deaths	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year of age	1	2	3	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	—	2	2	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	—	1	1	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths ...	2	5	7	1	—	1

TABLE 4

COMPARATIVE TABLES—1953-1963

Year	(Population Estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live Births)
1953	..... 17,970	16.1	9.1	18.1
1954	..... 18,050	13.7	12.0	40.3
1955	..... 18,090	13.7	10.2	44.4
1956	..... 18,030	16.4	10.5	27.1
1957	..... 18,040	14.9	11.0	33.6
1958	..... 17,980	14.7	9.2	30.3
1959	..... 17,980	14.3	11.1	23.4
1960	..... 17,900	13.4	11.5	25.1
1961	..... 17,650	14.6	11.7	7.8
1962	..... 17,700	13.0	10.5	17.4
1963	..... 17,760	14.8	11.1	11.4

TABLE 5
CAUSES OF DEATH

	M.	F.	Total
1.—Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—
2.—Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
3.—Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4.—Diphtheria	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8.—Measles	—	—	—
9.—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10.—Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach	5	1	6
11.— " " Lung Bronchus	7	—	7
12.— " " Breast	—	2	2
13.— " " Uterus	—	2	2
14.—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	9	19
15.—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—
16.—Diabetes	2	2	4
17.—Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	15	15	30
18.—Coronary Disease, Angina	24	12	36
19.—Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	3	2	5
20.—Other Heart Disease	8	14	22
21.—Other Circulatory Disease	7	4	11
22.—Influenza	1	—	1
23.—Pneumonia	9	6	15
24.—Bronchitis	10	3	13
25.—Other Disease of Respiratory System	—	—	—
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	—	2
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—
29.—Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
31.—Congenital Malformations	1	—	1
32.—Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	8	7	15
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1
34.—All Other Accidents	—	4	4
35.—Suicide	1	—	1
36.—Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
All Causes	115	83	198

TABLE 6
TUBERCULOSIS, 1963

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under one year...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 —	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 —	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE 7
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS, 1953-1963

Year	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Grand Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1953 ...	5	3	8	—	—	—	8
1954 ...	3	4	7	2	1	3	10
1955 ...	4	1	5	1	1	2	7
1956 ...	5	1	6	—	—	—	6
1957 ...	5	2	7	—	—	—	7
1958 ...	4	3	7	—	3	3	10
1959 ...	5	2	7	—	1	1	8
1960 ...	3	1	4	1	—	1	5
1961 ...	5	—	5	—	1	1	6
1962 ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
1963 ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	4

TABLE 8

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1963

AGE GROUPS

Notifiable Disease	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1-	2-	3 -	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	60 & over	Age Un- known
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	365	8	20	49	60	55	148	13	5	1	—	—	—	6
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute	37	2	1	3	1	—	4	3	—	4	5	5	9	—
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1963
SEASONAL INCIDENCE

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	4
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	5	16	180	98	35	7	10	—	9	2	—	365
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute	6	1	—	7	2	4	1	4	1	6	3	2	37
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ripley Urban District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This report is in respect of the third year of my service with the Council.

Much work has been done to maintain standards with regard to housing conditions, food hygiene and general environmental sanitation.

Progress on the demolition or improvement of unfit houses continues at as fast a rate as available alternative housing allows and it is pleasant to note that the proportion of houses being repaired and improved following formal action is increasing. There has also been an increase in the number of houses improved with the aid of grants. Though the possibility of clean air by smoke control areas has been delayed, many people are finding the convenience of piped fuels and modern appliances worth paying for and in view of the greater efficiency, a more economic proposition.

The year has seen the passing of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act which gives hopes of an improvement in the standards of Health, Safety and Welfare of workers in these premises.

The support of the Council members and staff during the year is appreciated and for this I express thanks.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

M. A. GREGORY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

This remains one of the most important health items for which the local authority has responsibility namely:—

Demolition; repair; improvement; the provision of sufficient new houses to let; and redevelopment of areas of houses built for a bygone age.

Unfit Houses

During the year 22 houses were the subject of Time and Place Notices which resulted in 16 Demolition Orders and 11 Closing Orders being made and 10 undertakings to repair being accepted. 24 families were rehoused and 4 unfit houses demolished.

House Repairs

9 unfit houses were repaired and made fit after informal or formal housing action and many repairs were carried out under the Public Health Acts.

New Houses

6 new Council houses were completed and occupied. At the 31st December, 10 Council houses were under construction. Land owned by the Council for house building is almost used up and it is to be hoped that shortage of building land will not cause a hold-up in the programme.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING HOUSES

Ten Undertakings were accepted to repair unfit houses after formal action under the Housing Act, 90 houses were repaired by informal and 27 by formal notices under the Public Health Acts.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

The Council's stand at the Ripley Home & Fashion Exhibition was devoted to this subject and brought in many enquiries regarding Standard and Discretionary Grants. Also a public meeting was held at the Town Hall to publicise the schemes and owners of properties known to be lacking the standard amenities were invited. The film "Improved Grants for Better Homes" was shown and exhibits showing typical schemes of improvement were displayed.

These efforts encouraged and resulted in an increase in the number of applications received.

During the year 3 houses were improved with Discretionary and 53 with Standard Grants.

Amenities	Standard Grants			Discretionary Grants		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Baths provided	35	32	39	4	11	3
Internal water closets provided	27	19	50	4	5	3
Larders provided	11	28	10	4	8	2
Hot water systems provided	30	28	43	3	11	3
Wash hand basins provided	36	32	43	4	11	3

In Ripley Urban District, according to the 1961 Census: 17 households were without a cold water tap in the house (8 shared this facility).

1,054 households were without a hot water tap (3 shared).

1,510 households were without a fixed bath (10 shared).

344 households were without a water closet within or attached to the building (13 shared).

We must hope that the present rate of about 50 a year can be increased.

Pail Closets

There are now 121 pail closets in the area. None has a sewer available so that compulsory action cannot be taken for their abolition until sewer extensions are made. Persuasion by means of the offer of 50% grants under Section 47 of the Public Health Act for closet conversions or Standard or Discretionary Improvement Grants is the only course available, and this continues.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSANITARY CLOSET ACCOMMODATION IN URBAN AREA

	Hsg.	C.O. and D.O. Prog.	Cesspool	Unsat. Drains	Pails	Total Privies
East	2	—	—	—	2	—
West	—	—	3	3	6	—
Butterley	1	—	—	6	7	—
Waingroves	3	—	1	1	5	—
Marehay	2	—	1	—	3	—
Ambergate	12	—	35	25	72	1
Heage	9	—	8	9	26	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	29	—	48	44	121	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following table indicates the position up to 31st December, 1963:

	Pails	Privies	Waste Water Closets	Total
Conversions completed prior to 1963	1,754	265	13	2,030
Completed under Scheme during 1963	5	1	—	6
Completed as Improvement Grant during 1963	5	—	—	5
Removed from Register, 1963 (Hous- ing Prog.)	17	—	—	17
App. for conversion — Improvement Grant	9	—	—	9
Section 47, Public Health Act, 1936, Notices served (not complied with)	2	—	—	2
Register of unsatisfactory closet accommodation at 31st December, 1963	121	—	—	121

CLEAN AIR

The prospect of clean air for Ripley has seen a serious set-back.

Whilst most parts of the country report satisfaction with the programme and large schemes being approved with no objections, there have been strong objections to clean air programmes in Derbyshire and organised opposition has not only prevented progress but in some areas threatens to cancel the schemes already so successfully in operation.

Naturally, when the decision to oppose is taken every possible argument is used and one has to seek for the root cause. I am personally convinced that this is the dissatisfaction of the collier with the agreement on concessionary coal. Although this has received the official approval of the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board, the individual miner feels it is not fair and the fact that the Derbyshire Branch of the Union is opposed to the Clean Air programme is significant.

Nevertheless, there is a move in the area towards smokelessness. Many people are finding the convenience of piped fuels and room heaters worth paying for and are doing so without the grant which would be available in a smoke control area.

Industrially, the district suffers from the presence of a Lime Works having eight vertical coal-fired kilns. These were erected under the direction of George Stephenson over 100 years ago and remain unchanged except for the introduction of a large limestone feed hopper above the kiln combustion chamber and the provision of forced draught fans to supply secondary air to the waste gases at the gas exit throat above the combustion chamber.

These kilns, which are under the jurisdiction of the Alkali Inspectorate, emit voluminous quantities of black smoke for long periods which cloud the whole valley in which they are situated.

Unfortunately this process is one in which smokelessness is technically difficult or impossible and in these cases the Act is satisfied if the "best practicable means" of reducing smoke emission is employed.

DIESEL AND PETROL FUMES

The problem of the discharge at low level of the products of combustion from road vehicles is still with us. The Ministry of Transport are conducting spot checks nationally and the improvement locally is welcome.

STATUTORY ACTION

Authorised Action.	No. of Premises	Work done in default	Notices served	Notices complied with
Public Health Act, 1936—				
Section 93 (Nuisances) ...	23	—	16	20
Section 47	1	—	1	1
Section 39	14	—	10	12
Section 24 (Sewers)	107	—	107	107
Section 45 (Closet repairs)	10	1	7	9
Section 75 (Dustbins) ...	7	2	1	7
Section 50 (Overflowing cesspools)	5	—	5	—
Public Health Act, 1961—				
Section 32 (Food Storage)	3	—	2	3

CARAVANS

The implementation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, has reduced the number of caravans in the area from 14 (five residential and nine for holiday purposes) to six (four residential and two for holiday purposes).

WATER SUPPLY

The supply is by the South Derbyshire Water Board, of which the Ripley Urban District Council is a constituent authority. A mains supply is available almost throughout the whole of the District which is satisfactory in quality and quantity. There is no source of supply or treatment works in the area.

The Water Board makes regular examination of the water going into supply. As all water is chlorinated before being passed into supply, the majority of samples are taken after treatment.

Typical chemical and bacteriological results are given in Table 5.

Only the proportion of the supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Act, 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the prevention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the constituent Undertakings.

During 1963, no new connections were made to existing dwellings, 36 connections were made to new dwellings.

Water samples are only taken by the Health Department as an occasional check and in cases of complaint or from private supplies.

All the houses in Chase Road, Ambergate, have now been connected to the new main laid following the unsatisfactory reports on samples taken from the previous private spring supply.

NOISE

Complaints of noise have increased and these range from the next door dog barking to the noise of the circular saw, the factory machine, model aeroplanes and motor cycling.

A sound level meter is available and one tries to use this to assess whether the case is one in which local authority action is justified. Unfortunately it is no substitute for personal judgment and bitter complaints are often made of factory noises at a level well below that of road traffic. All the factory noise complaints arise from industry in the wrong places. Sites situated among dwelling houses are zoned for industry—presumably because of existing use rights—and noise complaints are inevitable. Industrialists cannot work in silence and one is reluctant to drive away industry so badly needed in the town. Efforts are therefore made to reduce noise to tolerable levels but this satisfies neither party. The only real answer to industrial noise is the separation of industry from houses by good planning.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewerage arrangements for the area are not adequate. Some are of insufficient size, some are defective due to subsidence, most are overloaded, and some areas are without sewers. All the works are either unsatisfactory or so overloaded as to be unable to produce an effluent to Royal Commission Standards.

Consultants have reported upon the work necessary and the Council has accepted the report, agreed in principle to the work being carried out and is doing everything possible to avoid any delay. Details are now being prepared for submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

The work includes:—

New main outfall sewer from Padley Hall to Northern Sewage Works.

New Sewage Works on present site of Northern Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Street Lane Sewage Works, and rising main into Marehay Sewage System.

New outfall sewer from Southern Works to Marehay Sewage Works.

New sewage works on the present site of the Marehay Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Heage Sewage Works and rising main to Works inlet.

Improvements to Heage Sewerage Works.

New pumping station at Derby Road, Ambergate, and rising main to existing outfall to existing pumping station alongside the railway embankment.

New pumping machinery to existing pumping station alongside the railway embankment.

Extension of Thacker Wood Sewage Works.

New sewers to serve Slack Lane, Nether Heage, Heage Firs, Nether Heage, Dungeley Hill, Nether Heage, Street Lane, and Heage Road, Ripley. Lower Hartshay and Derby Road, Ambergate.

RODENT CONTROL

Compared with some other districts Ripley is fairly free of rats and mice. Many of the sewers are surcharged and this may be one reason. Reports by the Public of the presence of rats and mice are appreciated. The necessary treatment to destroy them is free of charge.

PETROLEUM REGULATION ACTS, 1928 - 1936

The raising of the standards for the sale and storage of petrol continued during the year and all installations have now been brought up to the standard adopted by the Council from the Home Office Model Code.

Licences in force during the year:—

Petrol	...	...	...	...	...	49	for 95,150 galls.
Petroleum Mixture	...	...	...	...	...	5	for 250 galls.
Carbide of Calcium	...	...	...	...	...	1	for 10 cwts.

DRAINAGE

Much time is taken up with the important duty of advising, supervising installation and testing drainage work, and this is well spent. Good drainage is a basic requirement of a healthy environment. The majority of owners are well aware of this and are grateful for such help and advice as we can give.

CESSPOOLS AND SEPTIC TANKS

There are now 150 cesspools in the district and the Council undertakes their emptying free of charge. Two vehicles are used, one of which is a combined cesspool/gully emptier. The gullies are now emptied four times a year with consequent improvement of surface drainage, state of sewers and the avoidance of the manual emptying of gullies which preceded the acquisition of this vehicle.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the area, the nearest being at Belper, approximately five miles away. Ripley Development Association is making strenuous efforts to provide the funds for this necessary amenity and there are hopes that a start will not be long delayed.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1961

Routine work continues under these Acts to ensure satisfactory conditions for the health and welfare of factory workers. In co-operation with the Surveyor, an inspection of deposited plans is made and by this means arrangements are made to ensure that proposals comply with the Act and avoid the need for alterations after the building is completed.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES
Slaughter of Animals and Meat Inspection

There is one small private slaughterhouse which has been brought up to modern standards.

The amount of meat inspected is small, but it amounts to almost one visit per animal slaughtered. There is 100 per cent. meat inspection and no difficulty arises regarding over-time and Sunday slaughter as it does in many areas.

During the year one in four of the cows inspected were found to be in some way affected by disease and one in ten of other adult cattle and pigs, so that vigilance remains important.

Four persons are licensed to slaughter and stun animals.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Efforts continued during the year to improve further the standards of hygiene at many of the local food premises.

The majority of the premises operate to very high standards of hygiene. Insufficient time was devoted to this matter owing to pressure of other work.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Library Books Disinfected	...	...	...	57
Notices to Librarians	...	...	...	12
Infectious Disease Inquiries	...	...	...	5
Specimens collected:—				
Human	...	...	...	10

HEALTH EDUCATION

Posters are displayed on certain Council and private notice boards on health matters and these provoke interest.

At the Ripley Trades Exhibition the Council stand dealt with Improvement Grants and this resulted in an increase in applications for a short period.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout the year.

The service falls short of the best present-day practice in the following respects:—

- (a) There is no municipal dustbin scheme, so that the bins provided are of assorted shapes and sizes, in all kinds of conditions, and there is a continuous fight to keep unsuitable receptacles such as dolly tubs, oil drums, buckets, baths and the like out of use.
- (b) The scheme is not dustless and this raises problems of the spillage of refuse and of the hazards to health to the men who have to work in such dusty conditions.

Consideration was given to the paper sack system which has much to commend it, being dustless, more hygienic, eliminating the need for dustbins and providing a more pleasant form of employment for refuse collectors. A small number of sack holders have been obtained and are on trial in the area.

The problems of absenteeism and official but dubious sickness loom large in the floating portion of refuse collectors. On one day, thirteen out of twenty-five men were absent, nine without any previous notice. Yet the conscientious few were able to maintain the service.

It will be seen, then, that whilst the service is maintained, labour problems keep us very near to the brink of breakdown.

Provision of Dustbins

The Council supplies dustbins at cost price plus a small delivery charge and 43 were sold under this scheme.

Trade Waste

The fee for collection of trade waste from certain business premises remained at £1 12s. 6d. for each additional receptacle.

The number of trade waste units for which fees were collected was 56 in 1963/64.

Financial year	1962/63			1963/64		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Trade Refuse Income	84	10	0	81	3	0
Fees for disposal of loads of rubbish	25	7	6	32	11	0

Refuse Disposal

Controlled tipping takes place at the Waingroves Refuse Tip. Operations there are satisfactory. Expenditure on drainage will be a continuous process. The area of the quarry now available to the Council is being rapidly filled, but from informal discussions I do not anticipate any objection to the extension of this area when it becomes necessary.

The main problems are vandalism, tip fires and the blowing about of paper in windy weather.

Transport and Vehicle Maintenance

During the year the Council acquired the following additional items:—

Dennis combined cesspool/gully emptier.

Thwaites Nimbus dumper.

Massey Ferguson Tractor with trailer, bucket and mower.

Greens Vibratory Roller.

These extra items have brought an increased pressure of work on the motor mechanic who is permanently hard-pressed to maintain the servicing schedules.

The new oil store is complete and satisfactory from the fire safety angle and the garage for the Bristol Tractor at Waingroves Tip is in use with a similar reduction in fire risk.

Future improvements needed are the re-siting and enlargement of the capacity of diesel storage and the raising of the roof and enlargement of the garages to accommodate the gully emptier and other larger vehicles acquired in 1964.

Personnel

The average weekly labour force for the year was 27.9 whilst the average labour force at work during the year was 25.1.

During the year six changes in personnel took place.

Sickness and Absenteeism Records

Total possible working hours of all staff: 56,700.

	Time Lost	% of Total Poss. Hours	Time Lost 1962	% for 1962
Sickness (Paid)	2,755	4.85	3,495	5.92
Sickness (Unpaid)...	353	0.62	220	0.38
Other time lost	924	1.62	1,475	2.56
	<hr/> 4,032	<hr/> 7.09	<hr/> 5,190	<hr/> 8.86

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One name appears on the register under the Provisions of this Act—a local furniture dealer.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

One licence was again issued during the year under the Act.

Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954

Section 146, Registration of Hairdressers

Detailed inspections have contributed to the high standard of hygiene practised at the local hairdressers' premises.

Registrations approved during 1963 2

Registrations cancelled during 1963 1

Register at 31st December, 1963:—

Ladies 11

Ladies and Gents 1

Gents 7

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

Milk Distributors' Register

Licensed Distributors of Milk 12

Dairies (other than Dairy Farms) 2

TABLE 1

Public Health Inspection of the District

HOUSING		PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS	
Public Health Act	367	Clean Air Inspections ...	88
Housing Conditions	13	Drains Inspected and Tested	252
Unfit Houses	293	Sewers	425
Rent Act, 1957	2	W.C. Conversions	37
Standard Grants	332	Pail Closets	2
Discretionary Grants	39	Gully Emptying	3
Overcrowding	4	Cesspools	25
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	1	Dustbins	53
Council Dwellings	22	Refuse Disposal	71
FOOD SUPPLY		Refuse Collection	12
Bakehouses	11	Salvage Visits	41
Dairies	2	Infectious Disease	10
Ice Cream—Retail	7	Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	28
Slaughterhouses	140	Water Supply	94
Market Stalls	19	Miscellaneous	17
Unsound Food (Visits) ...	29	Transport	204
Food Hygiene Regulations	53	Rodent Control	81
SHOPS ACT		Disinfestation (Vermin) ...	40
Visits	17	Disinfection	2
FACTORIES ACT		Hairdressers	3
Factories, Workshops and Building Sites	46	Petrol	12
		Noise Abatement Act ...	28
		Dangerous Buildings ...	7
		Snow Clearance	1
		Health Education	1
		Weeds Act	1

TABLE 2

Summary of Complaints Received

GENERAL HOUSING DEFECTS		INFESTATIONS	
General Defects	12	Rats	66
Chimney Stack	1	Mice	17
House Roofs	8	Cockroaches	25
Yard Surfaces	1	Ants	14
WATER SUPPLY		Wasps	2
Insufficient and Defective ...	4	Silverfish	2
WATER CLOSETS		Fleas	1
W.C. Fittings	6	Moths	2
ANIMALS IMPROPER KEEPING		Bees	1
Dogs, Cats, etc.	2	Domestic Smoke	6
Poultry	2	Unsound Food	29
DRAINAGE		Offensive Smells	14
Obstructions, Sewers and Drains	50	Water in Cellars	7
Defective Drains	28	Flooding and Pollution of Water Courses	2
Ditches	2	Noise Nuisances	7

TABLE 3

**HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT
HOUSES ELSEWHERE**

Return for Year Ending 31st December, 1963

Houses Demolished—

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced
In Clearance Areas	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas ...	2	16	5

Unfit Houses Closed (Under Sec. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)
Housing Act—

	Houses Closed	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced
Number of Houses ...	10	49	14

Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were
Remedied—

	By Owner	Local Authority
After informal action by Local Authority	90	Nil
After formal notice under Public Health Act	27	45
After formal notice, Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	6	Nil

DISCRETIONARY AND STANDARD GRANT RETURN

Discretionary Grants—

Discretionary Grants Completed	3
Amount of Grant Paid	£572 14s. 6d.
Applications Received	10
Applications Approved	7

Standard Grants—

Standard Grants Completed ...	53
Amount of Grant Paid	£5,301 18s. 1d.
Applications Received	70
Applications Approved	62

TABLE 4

MEASUREMENTS OF AIR POLLUTION

(a) Total Undissolved Deposit in a Standard Deposit Gauge in Milligrammes per Sq. Metre per day

R—Rainfall. T.I.M.—Total insoluble matter.

Recording Station No. 1—Wellington Street—Area of Dense Old-fashioned Housing.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.
1963	0.56	4.40	0.51	2.45	2.77	11.29	2.28	8.11	1.32	11.06	3.12	13.94	2.56	11.13	4.01	10.00	2.47	6.72	1.41	5.17	4.63	6.46	0.51	4.44
1962	2.59	1.53	1.00	8.61	1.80	8.84	1.91	10.17	2.13	10.27	0.41	7.92	2.13	7.92	3.64	6.39	3.34	6.23	1.28	5.43	1.45	3.71	1.77	6.82
1961	3.08	6.66	2.16	6.82	0.23	6.23	3.97	9.34	1.54	9.70	0.91	5.37	2.62	4.57	3.13	5.76	1.07	6.96	3.13	6.59	1.58	5.63	2.45	6.49
1960	4.04	8.25	2.10	7.65	1.65	9.37	1.41	4.87	1.28	9.11	1.69	7.75	2.73	6.03	4.79	5.76	5.09	6.06	5.30	5.67	3.53	7.29	3.55	7.02
1959	2.46	4.04	0.20	4.01	(Gauge damaged)				0.31	4.97	0.76	9.37	1.47	5.63	0.80	5.60	0.16	7.95	2.42	8.05	2.85	6.69	4.04	6.56

Recording Station No. 2—School Lane—Area of Low Density Housing.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.
1961	3.03	4.07	1.99	4.00	0.20	3.50	4.03	7.17	1.49	5.97	0.77	5.74	2.37	4.80	3.01	4.46	1.02	3.97	3.01	4.07	1.51	4.34	2.96	2.47
1960	4.33	5.24	2.24	5.40	1.62	6.34	1.38	7.70	1.29	6.50	1.60	7.20	2.64	4.74	4.50	3.90	5.20	4.60	5.59	4.10	3.45	4.57	3.44	3.43

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Recording Station No. 2—Nottingham Road—Area of Low Density Housing.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.
1963	0.97	4.87	0.65	2.00	2.85	10.01	2.42	7.24	1.39	6.97	3.19	34.48	1.26	9.37	4.03	9.07	2.48	5.50	1.37	5.34	4.83	5.07	0.63	3.70
1962	2.82	9.60	1.13	5.20	1.97	8.40	1.96	8.91	2.16	9.64	0.38	13.74	2.16	9.30	3.77	5.40	3.59	5.30	1.30	5.14	1.72	3.17	1.81	5.80

(b) Smoke and Sulphur-dioxide by Volumetric Method

Recording Station—Town Hall, Ripley.

AV—Average Value. HV—Highest Value. LV—Lowest Value. SO₂—Sulphur Dioxide. SM—Smoke (Conc. microgrammes per cubic metre).

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂
1963	AV 360	284	418	340	224	176	141	157	46	84	74	90	77	86	60	80	132	172	182	163	216	184	269	226
	HV 1264	525	632	770	436	333	332	251	124	204	194	223	159	168	127	165	282	360	464	345	392	307	748	518
	LV 124	116	248	161	84	72	66	48	12	30	22	37	30	31	12	46	26	51	48	88	40	62	104	79
1962	AV 170	207	141	132	297	225	185	135	124	105	54	61	86	80	63	66	112	92	146	127	366	246	285	250
	HV 550	509	360	371	572	446	428	295	348	226	144	116	167	142	126	138	233	190	352	338	1052	648	780	761
	LV 51	52	56	45	84	61	64	51	24	32	8	29	24	13	18	19	59	29	28	57	100	71	20	61

Recording Station, Council's Garage, Nottingham Road, Ripley.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂	SM.	SO ₂
1963	AV—	—	—	—	—	—	149	117	77	153	61	162	74	179	61	160	102	161	166	108	222	113	271	207
	HV—	—	—	—	—	—	248	280	140	255	92	275	154	375	113	376	205	373	388	178	408	273	616	393
	LV—	—	—	—	—	—	36	23	32	85	35	46	25	63	5	57	41	65	84	59	60	25	132	85

TABLE 5 WATER SUPPLY

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN AND RESULTS

Water Board:

	Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Chemical	6	6	—
Bacteriological	53	53	—

Public Health Department:

Chemical	1	1	—
Bacteriological	2	2	—

Typical Result:

Sample of water taken from tap over sink directly from main.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Appearance in 2-ft. Tube	Turbid, very faintly brown
Colour (Hazen Units)	Less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	20
pH. value	8.20
	Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.)	190
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Very faint trace
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	19
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° Fahr.	0.10
Temporary	45
Hardness Permanent	70
Total	115
Oxygen in Solution	—
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	—
Available Chlorine	0.10
Metals: Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	Less than 0.05

In appearance the sample was turbid and of a faint brownish colour. A slight white deposit of calcium carbonate settled out on standing.

The results of chemical analysis are consistent with the occurrence of a little pollution, but the presence of available chlorine suggests that efficient sterilisation should have taken place.

		Estimated Population Involved
No. of Houses in District connected to mains	5,952	17,754
No. of Houses in District supplied from Stand-pipes on Mains	1	6
No. of connections made during the year:		
New Houses	36	

TABLE 6

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	98	46	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excl. Outworkers' Premises)	15	15	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—

3. Outworkers in August list:—

Making Wearing Apparel ...	26
----------------------------	----

TABLE 7
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
Return for the Year 1963

	Types of Property				
	Non-agricultural				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Dwelling Houses incl. Local Authority Council Houses All other Business Premises Total of Cols. 1 and 2 Agricultural				
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	—	51	26	77	6
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common Rat:					
Major	—	—	—	—	1
Minor	—	51	15	66	5
House Mouse:					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	6	11	17	—
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act ...	—	—	—	—	—
	43	304	104	451	—
Total number of properties found to be infested by:—					
Common Rat:					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	17	17	—	34	—
House Mouse:					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	2	—	2	—
Number of infested properties treated by					
Local Authority ...	17	76	26	119	6

Sewer Treatment Results

	Total No. Manholes in Area	No. Treated	Takes C. (Results	P. unknown)	Total Takes
June, 1963	377	377	—	—	—
March, 1963	520	84	—	12	12
November, 1962 ...	520	75	13	2	15
April, 1962	520	72	3	2	5
November, 1961 ...	520	98	11	6	17
February, 1961 ...	520	66	5	4	9
July, 1960	520	63	3	2	5
December, 1959 ...	520	66	5	—	5
June, 1959	520	51	1	2	3
March, 1959	509	56	5	20	25

Disinfestation

Treatments undertaken during 1963

Silverfish	...	...	...	...	2
Ants	...	...	...	...	14
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	25
Wasps	...	...	...	...	2
Flies	...	...	...	...	1
Moths	...	...	...	...	2
Bees	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE 8

MEAT INSPECTION

Summary of Animals Slaughtered, Inspected and Incidence of Disease Found

					Killed		No. found diseased		T.B.	
					Inspected	Other	%	No.	%	
Adult Cattle						No.				
(other than cows)					48	48	5	10.42	—	—
Cows	...	...	...	...	94	94	23	24.89	—	—
Calves		...	...	...	4	4	—	—	—	—
Sheep	...	...	...	...	172	172	3	1.74	—	—
Pigs	...	...	...	...	93	93	11	11.83	—	—

Summary of Disease Found and Parts of Animals Affected

Disease	Part affected	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Pneumonia	Lungs	—	—	2
Mastitis	Udder	2	—	—
Distomatosis	Liver	6	1	—
	Part Liver	4	—	—
Abscesses	Liver	1	—	—
	Lungs	1	—	—
Cirrhosis	Liver	2	—	—
	Part Liver	2	—	—
Ascaris Lumbricoides	Liver	—	—	3
	Part Liver	—	—	5
Parasites	Liver	—	2	—
	Lungs	1	—	—
Telangiectasis	Liver	5	—	—
Nephritis	Kidneys	3	—	2
Fatty Degeneration	Liver	1	—	—

TABLE 9

Sewage and Sewage Disposal

	No. of Houses	Estimated Population Involved
No. of houses connected to sewers ...	5,716	17,142
No. of houses not connected to sewers ...	236	558
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	25	
(b) New houses	82	
(c) Other premises	1	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s	28	

TABLE 10
UNSOUND FOOD

The number and types of articles of food inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption were as follows:—

	lbs.
204 tins Fruit	222 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 tins Fruit Juice	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
316 tins Vegetables	286
17 tins Soup	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
46 tins Fish	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
35 tins Corned Beef	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
16 tins Tongue	96
4 tins Roast Beef	2
5 tins Minced Beef Loaf	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 tins Chopped Ham	3
46 tins Pork Luncheon Meat	52
3 tins Stewed Steak	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
13 tins Casserole Steak	12
6 tins Ham	50
8 tins Steak and Kidney Pudding	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Silverside of Beef	26
Pressed Veal	10
Veal and Ham Crumble Roll	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
12 Doz. Fish Cakes	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
7 tins Chicken	2
6 Doz. Chicken Croquettes	
2 Doz. Chicken and Ham Croquettes	
4 Doz. Turkey Croquettes	
4 tins Baby Food Broth	1
8 tins Rice Pudding	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
23 tins Milk	26
27 tins Cream	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 pkts. Selected Currants	6

STATISTICS

TABLE 11

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS

Sanitary Cleansing

	£ 1962/63	£ 1961/62
Wages, Superannuation, Insurance, etc.:		
Collection of Disposal ...	11,908	11,701
Cesspools	803	788
Nightsoil	533	642
	<hr/> 13,244	<hr/> 13,131
Miscellaneous:		
Haulage	3,682	3,738
Rents	25	25
Protective Clothing	190	146
Dustbins	91	111
Tools and Sundries (incl. 1 New Morris 1000 Van, 1962/63)	653	205
	<hr/> 4,641	<hr/> 4,225
	<hr/> 17,885	<hr/> 17,356
Salvage:		
Wages	1,850	1,880
Superannuation, Insurance, etc.	373	372
Haulage	407	442
Sundries (incl. New Baler, 1961/62)	170	715
Proportion of Salaries and Establishment	103	114
	<hr/> 2,903	<hr/> 3,523
INCOME:		
Sanitary Cleansing:		
Sale of Dustbins	118	130
Miscellaneous	5	50
Trade Refuse	84	88
Refuse Disposal Fees ...	36	31
	<hr/> 243	<hr/> 299
Salvage:		
Sale of Salvage	2,593	3,110

TABLE 12
GENERAL EFFICIENCY STATISTICS

	Number	Loads	Tonnage
Dustbins (weekly collection)	6,371	2,289	5,582
Cesspools (monthly service)	146	1,988	4,923
Pails (weekly collection)	121	85	191
Salvage (all forms)	—	485	242

Average haul to Disposal Point: 2½ miles.

The Unit Costs for Various Services

	£ s. d. 1960/61	£ s. d. 1961/62	£ s. d. 1962/63
For each Bin Emptied ...	1 12 6	2 5 10	2 9 2
For each Privy Emptied ...	1 8 6	1 7 10	— — —
For each Pail Emptied ...	3 7 2	5 19 2	6 10 5
For each Cesspool Emptied	9 16 7	9 11 3	10 1 1
Collection per 1 Ton of Refuse	1 12 7	2 0 3	2 1 0
Disposal per 1 Ton of Refuse	0 8 0	0 9 5	0 9 3
Cost per 1,000 population:—			
Refuse Collection ...	606 5 5	688 11 5	740 2 1
Refuse Disposal ...	156 12 11	171 1 0	145 4 11

TABLE 13

Reclamation of Refuse—Disposal of Salvaged Materials

	1962						1963					
	T.	C.	Q.	L.	£	s. d.	T.	C.	Q.	L.	£	s. d.
Waste Paper...	236	19	1	2	1,858	5 3	280	4	3	0	2,171	16 2
Ferrous Metals	92	15	0	0	381	9 0	105	2	0	0	294	9 3
Textiles	9	4	3	15	87	19 1	9	3	3	22	19	9 9
	339	5	0	10	2,376	15 8	395	14	2	21	2,618	15 4

TABLE 14

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES

Type:	Dennis Diesel	Dennis Diesel	Dennis Diesel	Dennis Diesel	Dennis Diesel	Bristol Tractor	Dennis	Morris	Dennis Diesel
Regist. No.:	645-NRB	ORB-894	ORB-331	ORB-331	ORB-331	ORB-331	ORB-331	ORB-331	ORB-331
Petrol and Oils	154 15 1	92 12 4	373 12 0	373 12 0	373 12 0	373 12 0	373 12 0	373 12 0	373 12 0
Licences and									
Insurances	106 11 9	60 14 7	54 10 9	54 10 9	54 10 9	54 10 9	54 10 9	54 10 9	54 10 9
Loan Charges	575 18 6	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Spares	51 19 3	66 9 1	84 10 1	84 10 1	84 10 1	84 10 1	84 10 1	84 10 1	84 10 1
Wages	111 3 7	101 0 8	139 10 1	139 10 1	139 10 1	139 10 1	139 10 1	139 10 1	139 10 1
Tyres	— — —	26 3 8	79 4 0	79 4 0	79 4 0	79 4 0	79 4 0	79 4 0	79 4 0
Garage. Costs, Inventory & Admini-									
stration	52 16 4	39 8 10	47 19 3	47 19 3	47 19 3	47 19 3	47 19 3	47 19 3	47 19 3
Insurance									
Income	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	£1052 4 0	£386 9 2	£779 6 2	£947 6 11	£359 11 9	£483 2 11	£325 9 4	£118 14 0	£71 16 4
Cost per hour (year 1961/62)	... 9 4½	4 7¾	4 7¾	7 2¾	6 3½	5 9	5 8¼	5 0½	— — —
Cost per hour (year 1962/63)	... 9 8¼	5 0½	5 0½	6 10¾	6 7½	4 10	4 8	9 9¼	2 0½ 9 7¼
Allocation of Lorries:—									
MRB-918: Refuse Collection, Side Loader.									
NRA-229: General Duties, Side Loader/Open Lorry.									
ORB-894: Refuse Collection Side Loader/Open Lorry.									
TRB-331: Refuse Collection and Salvage Side Loader/Open Lorry.									
557-CRA: Cesspools (day shift), Pails (night shift).									
359-RRR: (Tractor) Refuse Disposal.									
645-NRB: Refuse Collection Paxit II.									
849-XRA: Morris Van.									
3004-R: Cesspool/Gully Emptyier.									

TABLE 15

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES

Type:	Morris	Morris	Dennis	Trojan	Aveling- Barford	Allen	Bedford Lacre	Trojan
Registration No.:	74-RRB	332-NRA	Diesel 308-CRB	YRB-132	372-CRA	PNU-49	158-BRA	829-HRA
Petrol and Oils ...	£ s. d. 46 17 6	£ s. d. 43 15 1	£ s. d. 125 9 5	£ s. d. 37 11 7	£ s. d. 3 17 8	£ s. d. 5 6 8	£ s. d. 127 16 2	£ s. d. 62 15 4
Licences and								
Insurances	23 0 9	23 0 9	72 1 0	32 0 9	4 6 4	1 18 6	57 13 6	35 0 9
Loan Charges ...	— — —	— — —	— — —	63 3 1	177 15 6	— — —	— — —	163 12 9
Spares ...	13 9 3	51 13 7	188 14 9	93 0 9	10 6 0	— — —	313 9 6	51 18 2
Wages ...	58 11 7	91 11 5	125 17 9	87 19 2	18 12 11	6 2 5	203 4 3	75 12 6
Tyres ...	6 16 9	15 1 9	8 7 4	— — —	— — —	— — —	53 18 2	20 13 6
Garage Costs, In- ventory and Ad- ministration ...	52 11 6	47 14 5	56 8 2	50 7 11	14 6 11	— — —	62 2 11	49 13 3
Insurance Income ..	— — —	29 8 11	64 9 3	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Cost per hour (Year 1961/62) ...	£201 7 4	£243 8 1	£512 9 2	£364 3 3	£229 5 4	£13 7 7	£818 4 6	£459 6 3
Cost per hour (Year 1962/63) ...	2 7¼	2 10	6 5¾	4 2¾	8 1¼	5 10	12 8	5 2½

Allocation of Lorries:

- YRB-132: Housing Van.
74-RRB: Housing Van.
332-NRA: Housing Van.
308-CRB: Highways Lorry.
- 829-HRA: Highways Truck.
PNU-49: Auto-Scythe.
158-BRA: Road Sweeper.
372-CRA: Road Roller.

TABLE 16

SUMMARY OF CLEANSING COSTS OVER ALL CLEANSING SERVICES

Year	Refuse £	Privies £	Pails £	Cesspools £	Salvage Income £	Salvage Expenditure £	Profit or Loss on Salvage £	Nett Cost of Cleansing Services £
1954/55 ...	12,003	81	1,304	815	1,082	2,022	941—Loss	14,203
1955/56 ...	10,999	83	1,359	776	2,659	2,715	55—Loss	13,272
1956/57 ...	11,674	58	1,358	984	2,641	2,659	18—Loss	14,038
1957/58 ...	12,392	28	1,107	1,305	2,978	2,682	296—Profit	14,536
1958/59 ...	13,226	33	956	1,464	2,877	2,266	611—Profit	15,067
1959/60 ...	14,142	28	872	1,314	2,809	2,248	561—Profit	14,795
1960/61 ...	14,201	11	964	1,356	2,829	2,593	236—Profit	16,297
1961/62 ...	15,017	1	928	1,410	3,110	3,524	414—Loss	17,471
1962/63 ...	15,915	7	783	1,490	2,593	2,903	309—Loss	17,952

